

gischen Charakter, die Öffnungen des Oesophagealrohres. Ob hierdurch ein Grund für irgendeine systematische Trennung bleibt, erscheint mir fraglich.

Meine Ansichten über das Verwandtschaftsverhältnis von *Parameermis* und *Hydromermis* sind seit meiner Publikation dieselben geblieben. Eine etwaige Änderung der Nomenclatur überlasse ich den Systematikern.

6. On a new species of *Sarcophyllum* from New Zealand.

By W. B. Benham, University of Otago.

eingeg. 10. September 1906.

The only Pennatulid that has hitherto been met with in the coastal waters of New Zealand is *Virgularia gracillima* Köll. but recently the following specimen was received by me. It differs from the Australian species, *Sarcophyllum grande* Gray in such a large number of characters that it deserves a distinctive name.

Sarcophyllum bollousi n. sp.

The "vane" of the feather is only slightly longer than the peduncle (calamus): it has a rounded outline, the broadest region, which is almost equal to its length, being near the apex, which is rounded.

The thirty pairs of pinnae are rather thick and fleshy: each bears a single undulating row of antozooids (polyps) which are confined to the "dorsal" (or to use Dr. G. Bourne's terminology "Metarachidian") edge. Each pinna is only slightly sickle-shaped, as the "ventral" a "prorachidian" edge is only slightly curved near its distal end.

The siphonozooids form a conspicuous cushionlike thickening on the proximal region of this edge and this cushion only just passes over on to the upper surface, but on the lower surface of the pinna it forms a very marked "basal" plate which reaches the metarachidian margin. The calamus or peduncle is nearly as long as the vane, and swollen immediately below the latter: the rachis is quite narrow on the metarachidian surface, obears near its distal extremity a cushion of siphonozooides extending downwards only as far as the 5th pinna, but occupying the entire breadth of this surface.

Dimensions in millimetres.

Total length	155
Length of vane	80
Length of calamus	75
Breadth of calamus	14
Breadth (greatest) of vane	70

Length of prorachidian	}	32
Edge of pinna			
Greatest breadth of pinna		21
Height of pinna		18
Number of pairs of pinnae		30

Locality Doubtful Sound, on the west coast of the South Island of New Zealand, in 40 fathoms.

Remarks. The colour appears to have been pink. A comparison with specimens of *S. grande*, both larger and smaller than the above, brings out differences in the following features:

- a) General form of vane, which in the Australian species is long, with parallel sides.
- b) The proportions of vane and calamus.
- c) The form of the pinnae.
- d) The number of rows of antozooids, which in the Australian species are in 4 or 5 rows on each face of the pinna. Others occupy a comparatively broad area.
- e) The size and arrangement of the spicules in the pinna.
- f) The form of the large calcareous bodies in the deep tissues of the peduncle.
- g) The extent of the cushion of siphonozooids which in *S. grande* is much more limited.
- h) The arrangement of the rachidian siphonozooids, which in *S. grande* forms a narrow median band of scattered zooids extending along $\frac{2}{3}$ of the length of the rachis.

I am preparing an illustrated account of this species, which is the second only of the genus.

Dunedin, July 30, 1906.

7. Über zwei neue in der Schweiz von Herrn C. Walter (Basel) erbeutete Wassermilben.

Von Dr. Sig Thor (Norwegen).

eingeg. 17. September 1906.

Der Aufforderung der Herren Professor Dr. F. Zschokke und Cand. C. Walter (Basel) folgend, beschreibe ich hier kurz zwei neue *Lebertia*-Arten aus der Schweiz. Ich widme die eine derselben (*Neolebertia walteri* n. sp.) Herrn Walter, der sich mit lebhaftem Interesse und mit sehr gutem Erfolge die genauere Erforschung der schweizerischen Wassermilbenfauna als Aufgabe gestellt hat.

Die mir zur Untersuchung, wesentlich als Dauerpräparate geschickten Exemplare gehören den beiden Untergattungen *Neolebertia* Sig Thor